

# One Businessman to Another on Quotas



On May 31 wheat farmers will vote on marketing quotas for their 1941 crop. Tobacco and cotton growers have used quotas several years. Here's what businessmen in the South say about them...

## A MISSISSIPPI FOOD DEALER—

"The United States Department of Agriculture AAA program of marketing quotas, which protected a minimum price through adjustment and loans, was a life-saver in this emergency..." D. C. Simmons, Utica, Miss.

## A LOUISIANA SEED DEALER—

"I do not see how we could get on without cotton marketing quotas... we have just had to have them." —Lane Wilson, Shreveport, La.

(Information for use of State committeemen in connection with educational meetings on quotas)





# Businessmen SPEAK UP on Quotas...

A GROCER -- --

"...our operations have been profitable under the (tobacco) quotas, whereas in 1939 when there was no quota in effect, activities showed a loss..." — W. M. Hackney, Hackney Grocery Company, Lake City, Fla.

A BANKER -- --

"With unlimited production and marketing of cotton...our business with cotton producers would practically be wiped out." — M. B. Spragins, President, First National Bank, Huntsville, Ala.

A BANKER -- --

"While the program is not perfect, it is undoubtedly a step in the right direction... As a long-range program, it is undoubtedly working toward a better-balanced system of agriculture for this section." — R. L. Adams, President, Bank of York, York, Ala.

TOBACCO DEALER -- --

"...But for this plan (the quota) I do not believe the tobacco business would be half what it is today. This plan has kept the supply in line with the demand, which is very necessary for any product." — J. W. Dunnington, President, Dunnington Tobacco Company, Inc., Farmville, Va.

A BANKER -- --

"...our records for the past three years show the (tobacco) farmers met their obligations more promptly in the years 1938 and 1940, two years under the marketing quotas,

than they did in 1939 in which there were no marketing quotas. We believe the majority of businessmen would prefer allowing credit to farmers under the quota system." — E. M. Miles, Cashier, the First National Bank, Lake City, Fla.

A BANKER -- --

"We bankers have a vital interest in the present AAA program with acreage allotments and marketing quotas. We know exactly how much cotton a farmer is going to market, and we can, therefore, base our loans with a great deal more confidence and with more accurate basis of return." — T. M. Tartt, Jr., Vice President, McMillan & Company, Bankers, Livingston, Ala.

A BANKER -- --

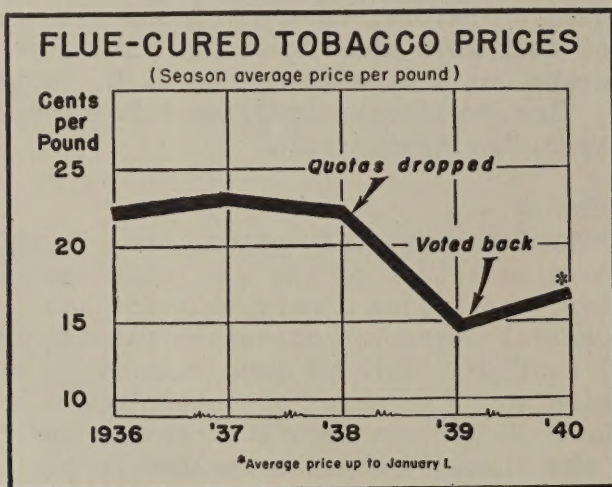
"The Department of Agriculture, in establishing marketing quotas and loans upon cotton, has become a necessity for the successful operation of cotton farming in this section. Without such plan it is my opinion that the price of cotton would be reduced 50 percent from its present level, and the planters would be unable to pay their debts or secure credits." — Frank R. McGedy, Jr., President, The Bank of Greenwood, Greenwood, Miss.

GENERAL MERCHANT -- --

"...the farmer gets more money under marketing quota years than without quotas. Farmers feel better, pay better, and trade more..." — T. P. Jordan, General Department Store, Lake City, Fla.

## COTTON, TOBACCO QUOTA HISTORY—

"Cotton and tobacco farmers have had marketing quotas for a number of years. A two-thirds favorable vote is necessary to put quotas in effect for any crop. Cotton growers have voted in favor of quotas in every referendum held. Flue-cured tobacco growers voted against quotas for the 1939 crop but the result was so disastrous that they turned right around and voted the quotas back in effect for the next crop. Growers of all of the important types of tobacco have been so impressed by the value of quotas that they have already approved a 3-year quota program for their crop." — I. W. Duggan, Director, Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



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